THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship OTTAWA, (1,200 Tons and 250 H. P.,) Captain W. C. ACHORN, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 11th.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th April 1863.

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THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of the owners; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwadie, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 10th April 1863.

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Bombay, 10th April 1863.

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18th March 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES STEVENS BUDGETT, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

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BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
C. M. S. N. Company's Office, 10th April 1863.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF J. O. PIERCE.

MOST POSITIVELY THEIR VERY LAST APPEARANCE.

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Observe the NEW PROGRAMME :

PART I.

Overture ..... S. F. Minstrels.
Here we come, opening Chorus from Ernani. Minstrels.
We Miss thee Nettie Moore ..... J. O. Pierce.
Hoop de doo den doo ..... Dave Carson.
The Spells of memory, Music from Somnambule ..... T. P. Brower.
Let me Kiss him for his mother ..... H. C. Campbell.
Dinah Crow ..... Dave Carson.
Jenny Lane ..... J. O. Pierce.
Finale to Part First, PIEBEYUNE BUTLER, By DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of ten minutes.

PART II.

Imitation of Scotch Bagpipes ..... J. O. Pierce.
Comic Lecture ..... Dave Carson.
Song (original) Oh take me to London ..... J. O. Pierce.
Ballad, Village Bells (Words and Music by J. O. Pierce) ..... H. C. Campbell.
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ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at Rs. 10 each.

The Raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

THE APOLLO CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 23,
LATE ESPERANCE & Co.

IN returning their grateful thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, beg to intimate to their patrons and the public in general, that their stock has just been replenished with a rare assortment of Tweeds and Angolas, both of heavy and light textures, and of the most *unique* patterns—Diagonal, Hailcline and Motled, Black, Blue, Drab and Oxford mixed Angolas, Brown mixed Venetian, Wooded Black, single Milled Cassimero, Silk mixed and Fancy Coatings, White and Black Moire Antique, Plain and Silk mixed Flannels, &c. &c., Black Italian Cloth suitable for the Clergy and the Bar, Plain and Diagonal Bedford Cord, Prince of Wales' Cord, Cotton Cord.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

For the Bombay Staff Corps and other Officers.

Full Dress and Undress Sword Belts, Staff Officers' and Medical Staff Cocked Hats, Gold embroidered Staff Cap Peaks and Buttons, Silver Crown and Stars for Collars, Sword Knots Helmets, &c. &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of various descriptions, viz. Sicilians, Balmoral, Oxonians, Patent Air Chamber Shooting Hats, Drab Undress Felt Hats.

Boots and Shoes, Cassimere Gloves, Collars, Ties, Black and Fancy, Merino Pants and Vests, Shirts, Railway Rugs, Overland Trunks, &c. &c., and a few dozen of Lamb's Wool Knickerbocker Hose.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell ; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London ; &c. &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniforms.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.
In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz. :—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well a the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Hillwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PIANOS.

HERBERT & Co., respectfully invite attention to the unequalled assortment of Pianofortes now opened-out for trial and selection, in their large Music Room on the upper floor of No. 2, Rampart Row.

The following list comprises only those arranged in their order down the middle of the room :—

No. 1. A BROADWOOD'S GRAND SQUARE, secured for the climate of Bombay, by Broadwood & Co., London. This Piano has just arrived, and is in the same state as when first packed in its case ; its quality may be known from the fact that it is found in good tune and fit for immediate use, not requiring any attention or tuning after a long voyage. Price Rs. 900.

No. 2. A GERMAN PIANO of very excellent tone, and of strong manufacture, made of well-seasoned Mahogany, and standing on four legs with a set of patent Glass Insulators underneath, complete, with its case, tuning apparatus, strings, &c., Rs. 500.

No. 3. A ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE, Grand Square, upon the new *sympathetic* principle, the Bass end of the instrument being connected with the treble by a patented invention, which gives uniformity of tone and greatly increased vibration. The exterior of this Piano is highly ornamental. Rs. 800.

No. 4. AN ORDINARY GERMAN PIANO. One of very sweet tone, contains the usual improvements found in Instruments of this class, and is a good serviceable Piano. Rs. 450.

No. 5. A GERMAN PIANO similar to the above, but fitted with an Harmonium accompaniment, is in perfect accord with this novel attachment, and is well worthy of attention. Price for the whole, Rs. 700.

No. 6. A DOUBLE PIANOFORTE of the best Rosewood, playable in the usual way, and *self-playing* at the same time, so that its own music can be imitated or accompanied whilst playing—the music available for this Instrument exceeds the limits of an advertisement. A Catalogue is published from which selections may be made. Price of the Pianoforte alone, Rs. 2,500.

No. 7. AN OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE, with double apparatus similar to the above (No. 6) but of plainer finish and smaller. The metal works exposed to view on this Instrument are all *Electro Silvered*. The whole, with 50 pieces of self-performing Musical attachments, Rs. 1,500.

No. 8 and 9. BROADWOOD'S AND COLLARD'S Instruments, second hand—very good Pianos well worth an inspection, having been only two or three years in Bombay, and in excellent order. Open to an offer.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, specially published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 *Cash.*

Original Stereoscopic Slides.
Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.
His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort from a marble bust by Noble, International Exhibition.
The Grand Nave, from the Eastern Dome, giving a complete view of the interior of the building from East to West.
The Grand Nave, from the Western Dome, ditto ditto, from West to East.
The Italian Court giving also a receding view of Gibson's celebrated "Tinted

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 13th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do. 2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do. 2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do.	do. 226 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	109 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	133½ prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	17 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	31 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Spinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.p.u
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 discnt.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 discnt.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BURNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 discnt.
Manockjí Pittyá Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 discnt.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 discnt.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 discnt.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
„	Loan 1835 36	99
„	Loan 1842-43	
„	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 249
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£7	0s. to £3 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	10s. Nominal.
„ (Seed)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (10th April 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba.		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	465 to 475
New Dholleras, (ready.)	„	455 to 475
New Bhowngnagar, (ready.)	„	453 to 460
New Comravuttee	„	425 to 427
Old Compta	„	428 to 430
Old Dharwar Salected	„	535 to 540
New Barsee, and Naggur	„	427 to 428
New Veravul	„	438 to 440
New Khandeish	„	429 to 422
New Pornthee	„	438 to 440
New Accota	„	428 to 430
New Mangalore	„	438 to 440
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640 to 1,645.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33
	„	38 to 39
Niger	„	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the earlier part of the fortnight our Import Markets was rather quiet owing to the intervention of the Easter Holidays, but since then the market has further improved, owing to favourable advices from Calcutta ; there is an active and increasing demand for *Piece Goods* for transhipment to that port ; and a large amount of business has been done in staple Grey Cloths at a considerable rise in prices. Stocks in the hands of importers are considerably reduced, and this has increased the firmness of the holders. With the continuance of favourable advices from both Manchester and Calcutta there is little to be feared for the future of our Piece Goods market. *Yarns* are quiet at firm prices. *Metals* continue dull.

In the Export Market there is not much doing. *Cotton* is quiet but prices are maintained. *Seeds* are also quiet and firm.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A brisk demand exists for all the staple Grey Cloths and a further advance has taken place in the prices. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in. of all weights are actively enquired for at higher rates ; the prices of middling weights, however, have not risen proportionately ; 45-in. continue scarce and consequently command advanced prices ; 50 and 54 in. also command an active enquiry and are dearer. *Grey Longcloths* are scarce and fetch higher values. *Grey Domecties* are in excellent demand ; for short widths fifteen annas to one rupee per lb. can readily be had ; wider goods are in less active request and do not bring more than from 13 to 14 annas per lb. according to make. *Grey T. Cloths* are in good demand at higher rates. *Grey Printers* are very scarce and wanted at considerably higher rates. *Grey Madapollams* command an active enquiry and higher prices. *Grey Jacconets* are extensively enquired for and prices are again higher. *Drills* are held for higher prices than are at present being offered. *Grey Mulls* also shew an improvement both in demand and value.

Bleached Goods have improved both in position and value, and a fair amount of business has been done at advanced figures. Enquiries are making principally for *Shirtings, Figured Shirtings, Domitics, Mulls, Cambrics, Jacconets,* and *Dhoties.*

Dyed and Printed Goods are coming into request, and suitable styles fetch dearer rates.

T. Red Goods participate to but a small extent in the general improvement. *Plain Cambrics, Twills, Mulls,* and *Chintzes* of favourite styles are sold dearer.

The sales comprise :—

(From the 26th ultimo to the 9th inst. inclusive.)

				Rs.	A.	P.	p. pce.
Grey Shirtings.							
600 Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds,	6 lbs.	.....	7	4	0	
1500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	1	0	
2500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	4	0	
1200 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	8	0	
550 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	15	0	
1000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	5	0	
500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	0	0	
400 „	54 in, 39 yds,	11	.....	12	2	0	
400 „	45 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	6	0	
250 „	45 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	7	0	
100 „	45 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	2	0	
250 „	54 in, 39 yds,	11	.....	12	6	0	
1500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	0	0	
2000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	1	0	
700 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	2	0	
6300 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	1	0	
2250 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	15	0	
750 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	4	0	
1500 „	54 in, 39 yds,	11½	.....	12	10	0	
750 „	50 in, 39 yds,	10	.....	11	8	0	
8000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	0	0	
2500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	6½	.....	7	12	0	
850 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	3	0	
300 „	45 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	4	0	
2000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	0	0	
1550 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	6	0	
2500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	2	0	
1500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	1	0	
400 „	40 in, 39 yds,	6½	.....	7	8	0	
2250 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	4	0	
2250 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	4	0	
550 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	5	0	
1250 „	45 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	6	0	
500 „	50 in, 39 yds,	10	.....	11	12	0	
850 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	4	0	
850 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	4	0	
500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	4	0	
720 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	3	0	
2000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	5	0	
2000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	2	0	
1500 „	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	4	0	
1000 „	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	4	0	
Grey Long Cloths.							
1000 Pieces,	36 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.	.....	9	2	6	
Grey Madapollams.							
10000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	.....	3	13	0	
2000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	2	10 oz....	3	6	0	
7000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	2½	.....	3	7	0	
6000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	4	0	0	
2000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	4	0	0	
7100 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3½	.....	4	0	0	
8000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	3	10	0	
Grey Jacconets.							
2400 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2½	lbs	3	4	0	
2400 „	40 in, 20 yds,	2½	.....	3	10	0	
1400 „	45 in, 20 yds,	2½	.....	4	0	0	
3000 „	40 in, 20 yds,	2½	.....	3	14	0	
10000 „	45 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	4	4	0	
3 „	40 in, 20 yds,	3½	.....	3	14	0	

Grey T Cloths.

5000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	6 lbs.	.....	5	11	6	
500 „	36 in, 24 yds,	7½	.....	7	0	0	
1500 „	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	5	14	0	
1000 „	30 in, 24 yds,	6½	.....	6	6	0	
2000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	5	13	0	
2000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	5	14	0	
5000 „	31 in, 24 yds,	5½	.....	5	1	0	
600 „	30 in, 24 yds,	5½	.....	5	3	0	
5000 „	30 in, 24 yds, 4	(blue end).		4	6	0	
2500 „	30 in, 24 yds, 4	do.	...	4	2	3	
6000 „	30 in, 24 yds, 4	do.	...	4	6	0	
6000 „	30 in, 24 yds, 4	do.	...	4	6	3	
5000 „	31 in, 24 yds, 6		.....	6	0	0	
5000 „	31 in, 24 yds, 6		.....	6	0	0	
3000 „	31 in, 24 yds, 6		.....	6	6	0	
2000 „	31 in, 24 yds, 6		.....	6	0	0	
4400 „	31 in, 24 yds, 6		.....	6	1	0	
Grey Domestics.							
550 Pieces,	40 in, 72 yds,	22½ lbs.	.....	20	10	0	
250 „	40 in, 60 yds,	21½	.....	20	8	0	
Grey Cambrics.							
1500 Pieces,	50 in, 24 yds,	5½ lbs.	.....	6	6	0	
1800 „	50 in, 24 yds,	5½	.....	6	5	0	
Grey Mulls.							
1600 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	8	0	
1400 „	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	12	0	
400 „	50 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	6	0	
400 „	54 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	10	0	
6000 „	40 in, 20 yds, No. 2		.....	2	4	0	
Grey Dhoties.							
1000 Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	6	0	p. pair
White Dhoties.							
300 Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,		.....	3	6	0	do.
White Jacconets.							
10000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	4½	to 5	12	0
White Mulls.							
7000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	9	0	
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	8	0	
5000 „	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	4	0	
White Dimities.							
1500 Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	8	0	0	
2000 „	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	7	12	0	
Colored Lappets.							
500 Pieces	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	6	0	
Turkey Red Jacconets.							
3000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	14	0	
1000 „	40 in 20 yds,		.....	6	2	0	
Turkey Red Mulls.							
900 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	2	0	
6000 „	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	2	0	
12400 „	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	4	0	
Turkey Red Prints.							
600 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	8	0	0	
Turkey Red Cambrics.							
2800 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,		.....	7	6	0	
1500 „	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	10	0	

TWIST.—The market has remained rather quiet, there being not much demand from up-country. Importers, however, are very firm, and former prices have been maintained. Sales are :—

Mule Twist					
13 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30	..... at	As. 17-3/16	per lb.
18 „	300	„ 40	..... „	20⅜	
Water Twist.					
50 „	300	„ 30	..... „	17-3/16	
Imperial Twist.					
16 „	400	„ 20/69	..... „	21-1/16	
Green Twist.					
16 „	400	„ 30/60	..... „	21½	
10 „	400	„ 40	..... „	21	
Orange Twist.					
18 „	400	20/60	..... „	21½	
Turkey Red Twist.					
40 „	300	„ 40/50	..... Rs.	1 15	6
18 „	300	„ 80/40	.....	1 9	0

METALS.—The market has continued dull and depressed, and prices shew a decline, owing to heavy supplies of all descriptions. For *Copper* the enquiry is very languid, and we reduce our quotations for both *Braziers* and *Sheathing. Yellow Metal* is dull and quoted lower. *Iron* is dull ; except *Swedish Bars* which are quoted lower, other kinds maintain former rates. *Lead* is dull and lower. *Steel* is dull, but prices are maintained. *Spelter* is quiet, as holders are not disposed to accept lower rates. *Tin Plates* in limited request at reduced quotations. *Quicksilver* in slow request at Rs. 42. Sales are :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
500 Cwt.	Copper Tile	.....		57	0	0	p. cwt.
503 Bundles	Iron Nail Rod Square	.....		30	0	0	p. cdy.
500 „	Do. do.	Round	.....	40	0	0	
500 „	Iron Sheet	.....		5	8	0	p. cwt.
500 Cwt.	Spelter	.....		10	6	0	

COALS continue in very slow request at Rs. 17 to 18. *Coke* worth Rs. 18½ to 19.

COCHINEAL.—Good qualities are readily saleable at our quotation. Holders are very firm.

SAFFRON.—Dull at Rs. 18 to 19.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A very moderate amount of business has been done during the fortnight. Owing to the rising of high prices and fear of settlement of the American dispute, there are very few *bona fide* buyers, and nearly all the purchases are made on account of speculators. Since the receipt of favourable news by the last mail, some enquiries have been making, and prices, which had slightly declined, have again recovered and close firmer, especially for *Dholleras, Mowe* and *Bhowanygur*. In other descriptions there is very little doing. Supplies are arriving in moderate quantities ; the quality is betterthough not quite satisfactory. *Broach* is coming in very slowly, while *Comravuttee* and *Barsee* are plentiful, but of poor quality. *Hingleghat* is very scarce. Sales are :—

			Rs. p. candy.
500	Candies	New Dholleras	460 (to arr. in Apr. & May.)
300	„	Do.	455
250	„	Do.	433 (to complete in June.)
400	„	Do.	435 (Do. do.)
50	„	Do.	443-4
125	„	Do.	446
125	„	Do.	445 to 446
100	„	Do.	4-5
150	„	Do.	450
200	„	Do.	455
125	„	New Hingonghaut...	465
250	„	New Comravuttee and Veravul	438

WOOL.—Prices have further receded, and dealers are willing to sell at this decline.

SEEDS.—There is very little business doing in this market. *Linseed* is quiet but firm at Rs. 7, stocks are moderate. *Rapeseed* is quiet and quoted somewhat cheaper. *Sesame* seed is little dearer. In other seeds there is nothing of importance to notice. Sales are :

300	Cwt.	Linseed	Rs.	6	14	0 per cwt.
500	„	Ditto	„	6	15	0
6000	„	Rapeseed	„	7	8	0 to 7 9 0
1005	„	Linseed	„	6	15	0

HEMP.—Can be easily had at our quotations.

COFFEE.—Stocks having increased, prices are rather easier. *Mocha* is offering at Rs. 14 to 14½. *Malabar* at Rs. 11½ to 11¾.

SALTPETRE.—Market is firm and better kinds are held for dearer rates.

MADDER ROOT.—*Muscat* can be had at former quotations. *Scind* is out of stock.

PEPPER remains unchanged.

GUMS.—All kinds are dull and lower, except *Benjamin* which is higher and *Animi* which is unaltered.

SENNA in request at higher rates.

FREIGHT.

(From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular.)

FOR about a week after the dispatch of last Report our Freight market was characterised by great inactivity and a downward tendency in rates caused partly by the interruption of the Easter holidays, and a general disinclination to enter into fresh engagements with the unsatisfactory news previously received of the Cotton market at home ; but since the receipt of the usual telegrams from Galle, and the mail of the 19th ultimo, a better feeling has become apparent. Rates have rallied and close firmly at our quotations. *For Liverpool.*—Rates declined 10s. per ton, but have again recovered. *For London.* —A decline of 5s. per ton has been acceded to, and there is very little doing. To load on the *Malabar Coast.*—Anothership has been chartered. We quote for

Liverpool	Cotton	£3	7	6	to £3	15	0
Seeds		2	7	6	to 2	10	0
London	Cotton	£3	10	0	nominal.		
Seeds		3	0	0	to £3	5	0

Liverpool.—During the first part of the past fortnight this market was even more depressed and inactive than last represented. Shipments have been on a much smaller scale than for a long time past, and the few engagements effected have been with a few exceptions at a large reduction in rates, and at one period £3-5-0 was the highest current rate for Cotton ; but latterly there has been more disposition shown to do business and rates have again recovered, our closing quotations being a repetition of those current last mail. Transactions to arrive have been on a limited scale, and we doubt if more than £3-10-0 could be obtained for May loading. Seeds are very scarce, £2-7-6 is the highest rate now obtainable.

The following is a list of the reported engagements—*Anne Dorothea,* 811 tons, *Black Eagle,* 1,557 tons, *Coronet,* 870 tons, *James Russell,* 768 tons, *Ocean Empress,* 1,350 tons, *South Carolina,* 1,533 tons, *Tudor,* 1725 tons, *Berbice,* 682 tons, *General Neil,* 937 tons, *General Simpson,* 1,121 tons, *Recorder,* 632 tons, *Princess Alexandra,* 1325 tons, part cargoes Cotton at £3-5-0 to £3-12-6, and the *Crescent,* 1,333 tons, *Culloden,* 1156 tons, *Feronia,* 1268 tons, *Frenchman,* 1,556 tons, *Rhea Sylvia,* 856 tons, *Henry Fernie* 1549 tons, *Sirocco,* 1,149 tons, *John Stuart* (A.) 1763 tons, were chartered in England upon terms not made public.

For London.—We have nothing of interest to report. The *Prince Consort,* 1,236 tons, has been laid on the berth since our last securing Seeds at £3, the *Pride of the Ocean,* 1,169 tons, and *Patterson,* are both loading slowly. There is a limited quantity of measurement cargo offering, but Cotton does not offer at all.

Malabar Coast.—The *Miltiades,* 450 tons, gets a full cargo of Oil and Measurement Goods at £4-10-0, loading at Cochin and Colombo.

For Havre.—The *Tyfon,* 394 tons, gets a cargo of Cotton at £3-17-6.

Pernambuco for Orders.—The *Maria Somes,* 786 tons, has been fixed to load a cargo from this port and Colombo for New York or London as ordered at Pernambuco at £4 per ton.

For Calcutta.—The *Mahraj,* (s) 197 tons, took away a full cargo of Piece Goods terms unknown ; and the *Indomitable,* 1,042 tons, *Margaret Paisley,* 335 tons, *Mahomed Shah,* 656 tons, and *Shah Jeahn,* 537 tons, have also engaged nearly full cargoes of same Goods at 8 to 9 Rs. per ton of 50 feet.

American Tonnage.—The *Witch of the Wave,* 1,179 tons, has sailed for New York with a full cargo of Seeds and Cotton, and the *Bosphorus,* 1,549 tons, will probably sail on the 13th instant with the same cargo and bound for the same port. The *Rebecca Shepherd,* 344 tons, has left for Rangoon in ballast, the *Whampoa,* 858 tons, took a small quantity of Piece Goods round to Calcutta at 8 Rs. per ton ; the *John Stuart* 1,763 tons, chartered in England has been laid on the berth for Liverpool, and is taking in Seed on charterers account. The objection against ships under this Flag continues unabated.

Prospects.—The remarks ventured upon in several previous circulars have been fully bourne out by what has since occurred. We did not expect rates would advance, and they have not advanced ; nor with the large amount of tonnage in Port and expected is any improvement looked for, but then not having much time left to ship the large quantity of Produce on the spot and daily arriving before the commencement of the rains, an improved demand is at least expected, and we hope to see a better market ; but future prospects hinge to a great extent upon the continuance of the American War and the state of the Cotton Market at home from time to time.

The amount of tonnage in Port compared with the last two years is as follows :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Liverpool Tons	44,417 Tons	54,160 Tons	50,716
London... „	6,081 „	9,155 „	5,283
Elsewhere „	10,389 „	4,736 „	5,255
Not fixed „	11,693 „	18,277 „	9,896
Total Tons	72,580	86,328	71,150

The arrivals for the fortnight have been 10,443 Tons against clearances 12,372 Tons register.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The money Market is much easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of discount two per cent. all round ; it is 7 per cent. for private Bills and 6 per cent. for Government Paper. The following is the last return of the Bank :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	„	4,560,047
Other Deposits	„	13,574,083
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	501,050
Rest	„	662,889
	Rupees...	24,523,069
Assets		
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	2,109,032
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	547,122
Bills discounted	„	6,577,575
Dead Stock	„	488,608
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	„	4,076,661
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	„	560,047
Cash and Currency Notes	„	10,164,024
	Rupees...	24,523,069

For GOVERNMENT SECURITIES the demand is less active and the quotations are,—*Fours,* Rs. 99½ ; *Fives,* 109½ ; and *Fives-and-a-half,* Rs. 118½ ; with a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE on England has again declined about half per cent. ; but the market closes firm on Calcutta, the rates have improved, and our quotations are, for 60 days' sight, Rs. 99 ; and for sight Rs. 99¾.

The rate on China has advanced, and is still tending in favour of sellers, it is now quoted Rs. 226 per 100 dlrs.

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

KURRACHEE, *9th April* 1863.

THE English Mails of the 3rd March reached us in due course on the 31st idem, with telegraphic advices to the 12th ultimo, reporting an improvement in prices at Liverpool, and a tolerably firm market. Our latest advices give us hope of a settlement of the American dispute, and this news has caused some little animation in our Cotton market. The Calcutta Mail was signaled at Galle yesterday, but no telegrams have reached us.

IMPORTS—There has been an excellent demand throughout the month for all descriptions of piece goods, and prices are rapidly advancing. Sales were effected during the early part of the month at an advance of six to eight annas upon our last quotations, but from that time until within the last few days but little business was done, owing to the want of supplies. Recent arrivals from England and from Bombay have supplied this deficiency and a brisk speculative demand immediately set it :—sales to a large extent having been made at Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 advance upon last month's rates

EXPORTS—The constant fluctuations in the price of Cotton in Liverpool have checked business considerably on this side and prices have considerably declined. All the business done during the month has been for shipment to Bombay ; the accounts from home, combined with the high rates of freights here, and the want of suitable tonnage, contributing to check direct exports to England. At present there are no buyers in the market, and prices are uncertain. Prices of Wool have also given way and the market is stagnant ; the season for Khelat and Kandahar sorts being over. Whatever business has been done in this article has also been for shipment to Bombay. Accounts reach us of serious disturbances in the territories of the Khan of Khelat ; if this continue, the supplies of wool will, we fear, be materially interfered with next season. Our seed market has been animated during the month and a good deal of business has been done for export to England at slightly enhanced rates. Our last advices from home are less favorable and have caused a slight reaction, and partial cessation of business. Prices close at about last month's quotations with a downward tendency. Gram and Wheat have both advanced considerably in consequence of large shipments to Mauritius and prices are firm. In other descriptions of produce little or nothing has been doing.

Money is more plentiful and rates on England have declined.

Tonnage for England is still wanted, although several vessels have arrived.

A communication from the Master Attendant's department informs us that there is little change in the present state of the bar at the mouth of the harbor. The old channel continues to silt up, and the new channel alluded to in our circular of the 9th February deepens but slowly, and is frequently impeded by shifting shoals, which throw some impediment in the way of navigation. The harbor works meanwhile are rapidly progressing, and the best results are anticipated by those conversant with the question, although the present state of things is attended with temporary inconvenience.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—*Grey Goods.*—40 inch *Shirtings* have been in excellent request during the whole of the month. Sales were effected shortly after the date of last circular at Rs. 7 for 6 lbs. Rs. 8-2 for 7 lbs. and Rs. 9-4 to 9-13 for 8 lbs. but within the last week the same descriptions have been sold at Rs. 7-14 for 6 lbs. Rs. 9-2 to 9-3 for 7 lbs ; and Rs. 10-10 to 10-14 for 8½ to 8¼ lbs. 45 inches are also in demand at quotations.

Long Cloths.—Are much enquired for but there are no stocks in the market.

T Cloths.—4 lb. Blue Ends have recently been sold at Rs. 4-11 ; 5 lbs. are enquired for at Rs. 4-12 ; 6 lbs. at Rs. 5-8 to 5-10 and 7 lbs. at Rs. 6-4. The season for 6 and 7 lbs. is now over which accounts for the comparatively low prices offered.

Madapollams—have been sold at Rs. 4-4 for 3 lbs. Other weights are wanted but there are no supplies offering.

Printers—are much wanted, but there are no stocks.

Domestics—Narrow Goods, of light weights worth about 18 or 19 annas per lb. ; heavier goods about 14 annas.

BLEACHED GOODS.—The stocks of all kinds of White goods are very low and high prices would be readily obtained for first arrivals.

PRINTS.—The market is languid. The demand for this description of goods cannot be looked for until after the monsoon.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—Sales of plain *Cambrics* were made shortly after the date of our last circular at Rs. 7-2 for 7/8ths and Rs. 7-8 for 9/8ths but prices may now be quoted a shade higher. There is a good enquiry for Jaconets and Mulls. Shawls are about 1 anna per piece higher.

YARNS.—*Yarns* are in excellent demand at quotations. 20 annas is freely offered for No. 50 Mule, but holders require some advance on this price.

In *Dyed Yarns* we hear of no transactions.

METALS.—Little or no business in *Metals* has come to our notice, and prices remain as quoted last month.

OIL SEEDS,—Prices of both *White* and *Black Gingelly Seed* are almost unaltered. During the early part of the month a good export demand was experienced but this has fallen off within the last few weeks, and prices which are slightly advanced are tending downwards. Large shipments continue to go forward on native account to Bombay and Cutch. The transactions on this account during the month are estimated at upwards of 2000 candies at from Rs. 34 to 35. For shipment to Europe we hear of 525 candies of *White* having been purchased at Rs. 34, 1725 candies at Rs. 34½, and 150 candies at Rs. 35, most of which has been bought with the usual condition of 12½ per cent for loss in cleaning. There is a large stock of White seed in the market, and the new crop of Black is beginning to arrive. Old Black seed can be bought at 39 but the quality is not such to tempt purchasers.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore Brown seed was in active demand during the greater part of the month, and prices stimulated by improved accounts from England advanced about 8 or 12 annas per candy. Recent advices from home are less favorable and the market is at present dull. Our quotations are nearly the same as last month. We hear of 560 candies having changed hands at Rs. 33, 150 candies at Rs 32½, 800 candies at Rs. 33½, 700 candies at Rs. 33½ to 34, 300 candies at Rs. 32½ to 33½, and 75 candies at Rs. 34. In other descriptions of Rapeseed no business is reported, with the exception of 85 candies of *Rape* at Rs. 28.

Linseed. Prices are unaltered. The qualities on the spot are inferior and little or no business has transpired.

GRAIN.—Both *Gram* and *Wheat* have been in active demand for shipment to Mauritius, as well as for local consumption. Prices of *Gram* have advanced Rs. 1½ upon last month's quotations but the stock is small and of inferior quality. About 635 candies have been sold at prices varying from Rs. 20 to 20½.

Wheat has advanced Rs. 4 to 5 per candy, and we hear of 1,000 candies of *Thoree* having been purchased at Rs. 19 to 21. The new crop of Wheat is shortly expected when prices are likely to recede.

COTTON.—Arrivals of Cotton during the month haye been very large, and enormous quantities are reported to be on their way down the river, or waiting for shipment on its banks. There is a large stock in the market, principally of inferior quality. The unfavorable advices received from home have checked business considerably and prevented any purchases by European houses for export. Shipments to Bombay have also fallen off, and prices, after fluctuating considerably, have declined Rs. 3 or 4 per maund upon our last month's quotations. Within the last few days they have slightly rallied and 500 bales of *Mooltan* have been purchased for the Bombay market at Rs. 36 to 37. The aggregate sales reported during the month amount to nearly 4000 maunds of *Sind Dhera* and *Mooltan* at Rs. 36 to 39, 100 maunds new *Ferozepore* at Rs. 34, 100 maunds new *Sind* at Rs. 35, 1500 maunds new *Umritsir* at Rs. 30½ to 33, and 70 ma

FROM LIVERPOOL.
680 Campbell, Meikle. Jan. 13
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.
FROM HULL.
550 Sophie, Swellman. Jan. 22
FROM NEWCASTLE.
449 Lowick.
FROM CARDIFF.
379 Ganjam, Durand.
449 Glenfalloch, Buchanan. Jan. 4
Leucothia, Lothorp Nov. 18
720 Sarnia, Blonet. Feb. 7
419 Vernan, Le Perdu. Jan. 18
FOR MARSEILLES.
376 Admiral Protet, Daniel.
FROM THE CLYDE.
404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells. Feb. 7
597 Harvest Home, Dickey. Dec. 8
630 Halisa, Wickland. Dec. 13
459 Jessica, Powell.
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett. Oct. 13
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.
NOT FIXED.
435 Charlotte, Jane.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Carleton, Captain G., 23rd B. R. Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Birch Lieut. V., Poona Horse, on duty, from Mhow.
Davis, Lieut. A. H., attached 19th Regt., on leave, from Mahidpoor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Bake, Captain W. A., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Lewis, Assistant Surgeon H. C., Medical Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Barrow, Lieut.-Colonel C., Medical Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Griffith, Captain J. G., Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Gibbard, Lieut.-Colonel H., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Napier, Captain G., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
Cullum, Surgeon Major W., Assay Master, on medical certificate, to England.
Morgan, Captain H., 28th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poorundhar.
Wyndham, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Scott, Major W., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 11TH 1863
BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Weekly Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—
One Subaltern, 19th Regt. N. I., one Subaltern, 103rd Regt., and Acting Quarter Master 103rd Regt.
The Senior to sit as President.
3. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Captain Devetre, 103rd Regt., is President, will assemble on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Grand Arsenal, for the trial of Sergeant and Assistant Turner, J. Rosbottom, of the Ordnance Department.
4. At the recommendation of the Standing Medical Committee, Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Gibbard, Royal Artillery, has permission to proceed to England by the Overland route, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
5. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Mess Room, 19th Regt. N. I., to examine Lieut. J. R. Strutt, Staff Corps, as to his fitness to hold the appointment of Quarter Master of a Native Infantry Regiment.
President.—Major Trower, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Captain Kempt, 103rd Regt., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.
6. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the European General Hospital, Fort George, on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M., and following days, to examine and report upon the qualification of Second Hospital Assistant and Apprentice attached to the several departments at the presidency, Khandalla, Bandora, Coorla, Tanna, and Oorun, and candidates for Apprenticeship in the European branch of the service.
President.—Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, and Assistant Surgeon Belcher, 103rd Regt.
7. The Committee of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt N. I., is President, is dissolved.

Bombay, Sunday, 12th April 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th April 1863.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters, and in accordance with the orders of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Subalterns Officers of the new Brigades of Royal Artillery, will be required to undergo an examination before being promoted to the rank of Second Captain, under the following rules:—

Lieuts. Newport, Vibart, Vachell, Baker, Leisman, Theobold, Basevi, Steckley, Benson, and Fletcher.

The first ten Senior Lieuts. as they now stand on the list of the Regt., as per margin, shall note required to be examined.

Lieuts. Brown, Finch, Borradaile, E. Pottinger, B. Pottinger, Grierson, Lloyd, Wallace A. F. B. Stevenson, and Battiscombe.

The next ten Senior Lieuts. will be examined in three months from this date on or about the 8th July 1863.

G. O. dated Horse Guards, 24th January 1861, containing the rules and instructions regarding this examination is herewith published for general information and guidance.

Detailed instructions accompained by a set of examinatio papers will be sent to General Officers Commanding Division regarding the mode in which the examination is to be conducted. Hereafter each Lieut. as he becomes 10 on the lis of Subalterns will be required to undergo a similar examination

ERRATUM.

Referring to the G. O. C., publishing the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Gunner Fletcher's trial by a General Court Martial, for the words his conduct was outrageous, read, his conduct was most shameful, gross and outrageous.

Copies of the order containing His Excellencies remarks to be corrected accordingly.

BENGAL.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court:—

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to the Registrarship of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. R. Belchambers to the Registrarship of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Mr. J. H. Belchambers to the Deputy Registrarship of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. C. T. Davis to the Chief Clerkship of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Baboo Anund Chunder Bose to the Assistant Registrarship, Judicial Department, High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. T. C. Lediie to the Assistant Registrarship, General Department, High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine to resign his seat as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General and to re-place his services at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

DEATHS.

At the Retreat, Byculla, on the evening of the 10th inst., Emily Sarah, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown.

In the Fort, on Friday evening, the 10th April, after a painful illness, Mary, the child of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Henson.

Post Office Notices.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 28 A.M.
FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.
FOR SIND AND MUSCAT.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.—Every six weeks.

MAILS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND.—About 10 and 26.
FROM CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—About 5 and 22.
FROM SIND.—About 11 and 27.
FROM MUSCAT.—Unknown.
FROM PERSIAN GULF.—Every six weeks.

During the monsoon, viz.: from 24th May to 9th Sept. 1863, the Overland Mails will leave on the following dates:—

24 May	24 July
9 June	9 August
24 June	24 do.
9 July	9 September.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1863.

Last Quarter.....Saturday 11d. 6h. 13.6m. A.M.
New Moon.....Saturday 18d. 7h. 56.m. A.M.
First Quarter.....Sunday 26d. 8h. 58.9m. A.M.

Days.	Lists.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire	Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Mon.	13	Mars rises at 9h. 10m.	5 46	6 15	6 49	7 30		
Tues.	14	Mars sets at 10.35.	5 45	6 16	8 12	3 41		
Wed.	15	Jupiter rises at 8.58	5 44	6 15	9 16	9 17		
Thur.	16	Jupiter sets at 5.44	5 44	6 16	9 45	10 9		
Fri.	17	Saturn rises at 4.19.	5 43	6 16	10 31	10 52		
Sat.	18	Saturn sets at 4.29.	5 42	6 17	11 7	11 32		
Sun.	19	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 41	6 17	11 51	0 8		

Date 10th April. Time—9h. 0m. 0s. Bombay Mean Time.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 13th.—Roman Catholic Emancipation, 1829.
Tuesday 14th.—Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore born, 1857.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died, 1859.
Wednesday 15th.—Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.
Thursday 16th.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.—Buffon died, 1788.—Bombay Railway opened, 1853.
Friday 17th.—Dr. Franklin died, 1790.
Saturday 18th.—Tantia Topee hanged, 1859.
Sunday 19th.—American Revolution, first action, 1775.—Byron died, 1824.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Apr 2	KURRACHEE	Apr 8
AGRA	Apr 7	LAHORE	Apr 1
ALLAHABAD	Apr 4	LONDON	Mar 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Mar 22	MADRAS	Apr 7
BANGALORE	Apr 7	MALTA	Mar 23
COCHIN	Apr 4	MEERUT	Apr 7
CALCUTTA	Apr 4	OUDE	Apr 4
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Mar 27
CEYLON	Mar 30	PERSIA	Mar 21
DELHI	Apr 8	RANGOON	Mar 11
FEEJEE	Mar 21	SUEZ	Mar 28
HONGKONG	Mar 14	SINGAPORE	Mar 16

THE

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

WE have on one or two occasions criticised with some severity the management and work of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. Something, surely, is due to the public as regards the construction of a great work which that public is expected to support; and it was from a sense of what was thus due to *our* supporters that we stated facts for which we had the best possible authority. It is much more pleasant to be able to direct public attention to the good management and successful progress of a great public undertaking, than to point out and animadvert on defects both in its conduct and actual working out. If it were ever necessary for us to disclaim any unfriendly feeling towards this Company as lying at the bottom of our strictures, it cannot be so now, since the publication of the Report of the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Captain Hancock, on the open portion of the line, north of Surat. That Report bears us out in all the statements that we made, and confirms the truth of all our strictures. If the Company would stand in a proper position as a solicitor of the confidence of the public, it must not "kick against the pricks," but promptly and honestly remove causes of complaint. Many serious defects in the construction of the open line still exist, as pointed out by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, who inspected it so lately as last month. Between Broach and Baroda a great deal of ballast is still required. "In some places between the 43rd and 60th miles," says the Report, "there are not more than three inches of clear ballast under the sleepers." Captain Hancock adds:—"I have no doubt that much ballast has run to waste in the black soil underneath, and that more has actually been spread than is now to be seen, but at present considering that it has been opened more than two years the unfinished condition of this part of the line is anything but creditable to the Railway Company." It may be, as the Deputy Consulting Engineer says, that much ballast has run to waste in the soil, and that more has been spread than is to be seen; but when we look at the ballasting of that portion of the unopened line which crosses the Bombay Flats, we cannot but think that there is a great deal of charity in this apology for the Company. And when it is remembered that the firm foundation of gravel or broken stone—the ballast on which the sleepers must be laid, should generally be formed under all roads at a depth of from six to twelve inches, few will hesitate to agree with Captain Hancock that three inches of ballast on a very important part of a great trunk line which has been opened more than two years is a condition of things most discreditable to the Railway Company. Speaking of the ballasting of that portion of the unopened line which crosses the Bombay flats, we may say that there are loud complaints made by the residents at Byculla, Chinchpoogly, and Parell on account of the *ballast* being carried by the wind in the shape of constant clouds of dust into their houses. We shall see what effect the approaching rains will have on this ballasting: meanwhile, it is our opinion that they will "leave not a wrack behind." Between Broach and Baroda on the open line, the Reporter states:—"Some of the timber-topped culverts and small bridges are in bad order: two in particular were pointed out to me by the Engineers propped up for security with piles of sleepers." This is a pleasant state of things to be made known to travellers who attach any value to life. It is certainly a state of things which shows how little value is attached to life by those responsible for the construction of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. Of most of the iron bridges between Broach and Baroda, the old timbers are splitting, and the scarfed joints are in bad order. The Report states that the fencing on the line is in bad order; that the sidings and platforms at the stations are very defective and in violation of the "Rule of the Government of India" regarding their construction; that the water-tanks are very ill-arranged, and are neither conveniently *nor safely* placed; that the traffic employés at Stations is considerably below the strength required for the work; that there are not proper station-houses and booking-offices at many of the stations; and that at two stations, sanctioned by Government as experiments about two years ago, there are yet no station-houses at all. Such are the strictures of the Consulting Engineer for Railways on the manner in which this Bombay and Baroda line is being constructed. In the conclusion of his Report, Captain Hancock says:—

"In concluding this report, I ought, in justice to those officers, to mention that efforts have not been wanting on the part of the Deputy Engineer and the Traffic Manager to effect the necessary improvements on the open line, and do away with causes of complaint. All the defects I have pointed out are well known to them, and in all essential particulars I believe the works I have mentioned as necessary are those which they have recommended should be carried out, and have in many cases already commenced, having been well acquained with Railways formerly."

There seems to be more meant than is said in these words. The great complaint for a couple of years past has been that the heads of the different departments were over-ridden by the Acting Managing Agent. That functionary should learn the maxim—*omnes non possumus omnia*. He should know that the prime element in all good administration is to appoint the best men that are available to the different departments of labour; and then to judge them by the results without perpetually interfering with the details of their work. The Government Resolution very properly concludes with the following orders:—

"A copy of Captain Hancock's report should be sent to the Secretary of State and to the managing agent of the Railway Company.

"In future the reports of the Government Engineers should commence with a notice of what has been done since the last report to supply deficiencies, and to carry out suggestions therein contained."

It is anything but pleasant to hear such things of one of the most important lines of Railway in India, and great blame must attach to the conduct of the management somewhere, though we do not pretend to apportion it, but we hope this is the last ungracious account we may have occasion to give of it.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway has the advantage of the services of one of the ablest Engineers of our time, as Consulting Engineer, viz. Colonel Pit Kennedy, who, we believe, was also its projector. Those of our readers who may remember the celebrated Minute on Indian Railways by Lord Dalhousie when Governor General, cannot be strangers to the ability of a man to whom, Lord Dalhousie acknowledged the greatest obligations for the advice and assistance he afforded him, when preparing his celebrated Report. We understand Colonel Kennedy arrived from England a short time ago, and is at present on a tour of inspection in Guzerat examining for the first time, every portion of the Railway that has been constructed on plans and estimates furnished by himself. We cannot doubt that the best effects will result from the personal investigation on which Colonel Kennedy is now engaged, and we trust his presence will give an impetus to the work in progress, on that most important portion of the line between Surat and Bombay, which still remains unfinished.

When this portion of the line is completed, we shall soon realize the importance of a Railway which will open up to Bombay, in a manner which we can at present but inadequately appreciate, the undeveloped resources of Guzerat, perhaps the richest province in India.

THE following despatch from Sir Charles Wood relative to passage allowances to Officers of the British Army, is taken from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant:—

The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated 24th January 1863, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 24th January 1863.

MILITARY.—No. 40.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

A communication has been received from the Secretary of State for War requesting that in all future cases in which passage allowances are advanced to Officers of the British Army returning to this country under circumstances rendering the Imperial Government liable to the expense of their conveyance, the sums given in the margin only may be issued. These rates are therefore to be adopted accordingly,—I have, &c.,

When returning by Steamer.	
From Bombay	£90
„ Madras	£94
„ Calcutta	£98
When returning by Sailing Vessel.	
From Bombay	£87
„ Madras	
„ Calcutta	

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

THE following Chiefs of Central India have abolished all transit duties on Cotton within their Estates:—

Raja of Johut, under the Bheel Agency.
Nowab of Mahomedgurh, Basowda, Raja of Nursingurh, „ Muxoodungurh. } Under the Bhopal Agency

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

PONDICHERRY, 10*th April*, 2-30 P.M.
The *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

MADRAS, 10*th April*, 1-15 P.M.
Steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 12*th April* 11-20 A.M.
French steamer *Camboge* anchored from Suez.

LOCAL.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—A Meeting of the Temperance Union will be held at the Sailors' Home, this evening at seven o'clock. The friends of the Temperance are requested to attend.

WE hear that the Government are about to send reinforcements to the Royal Artillery at China, and that ships will be engaged for their transport immediately.

ON Mr. Westropp's application to the Judges of the High Court on Saturday last, leave was granted to Mr. F. D. Faithfull, to withdraw his name from the roll of Solicitors of the High Court.

THE British ship *Arundel*, under the command of Captain W. Broadfoot, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, for Liverpool, put back from sea on the following day at two P.M., on account of being too crank to proceed on her voyage.

HER Majesty's steamer *Semiramis*, Captain Adams, yesterday arrived from Aden, bringing in tow H. M.'s schooners *Mahi* and *Constance*. She left Aden on the 29th March last.

ROBBERY OF PIECE GOODS.—Several Khojas of disreputable character were on Saturday taken into custody for having robbed a number of piece goods bales from a wrecked vessel in the Mahim Creek. It is said that some bad characters are in the habit of going from Bombay to Baroda for the purpose of gambling and robbery. We have heard several complaints about this, and it is to be trusted the proper authorities will look into it.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 11th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair N.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FALL FROM A HORSE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Nagdevi Road, to enquire into the circumstances of the death of Mahomed Esoof Bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay. From the evidence of Hossein Khan Bin Mahim Khan, a gorrawalla in the employ of the deceased, it appeared that on the morning of Friday last, the deceased went out to ride on horseback. Witness followed on foot. When the deceased reached the Grant Road near the Theatre, the horse upon which the deceased was riding, slipped and fell. The deceased fell off the horse on his head. Blood came from his nostrils. He was insensible. Witness was close by when the horse slipped. The horse was not frightened. He was not going very fast. Golam Hahideen Bogay stated that the deceased was his grand nephew, and was of the age of sixteen years. On Friday morning the deceased was brought home in a palkee insensible, with blood flowing from his nostrils. The deceased was seen by Drs. Forgerty, Atmaram, and Peet, who pronounced his case to be hopeless. The deceased continued insensible till his death, which occurred at eight o'clock A.M. of Saturday last.

Verdict.—"The deceased died of the injuries of the head accidentally caused by having fallen from his horse."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—10TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE PEARSON CASE.—Mr. H. Pearson, who was some time since ordered to pay forty Rupees per month for the maintenance of his daughter, applied to the Senior Magistrate on Friday last, to be allowed to take his daughter from the family in which she now was, and place her in the Convent at Byculla, to be trained as a teacher. He stated that her present employment was that of a servant, and he thought she would be better off in other than a menial situation. The daughter refused to go, and the Magistrate ordered the applicant to leave the office, and enforced his order by calling an European constable.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THREAT TO PLUNDER.—Dr. Maneckjee Aderjee and Dr. Jeejeebhoy Bazonjee, laid a complaint against John Lawrence, a soldier, for using abusive and threatening language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace and also with assaulting the said complainants.

Dr. Maneckjee said that on the night of Thursday last while he and his friend Dr. Jeejeebhoy were taking a walk on the Esplanade near the Government Cooperage, the prisoner and another soldier came up to them and asked them to direct them to Colaba. Prosecutors gave them an answer. Witness and his friend told the prisoner to leave them, but he would not listen to them. They left him. The prisoner followed them a few steps and said he would not let them go unless they gave him what money they had. Prisoner then threw off his cap and put himself in fighting posture and said, "if you do not give me whatever you have or what money you have, I shall knock you both down and plunder you." Prisoner then began to touch the bodies of the witness and his friend. They told him that they had nothing to give him. Prisoner then began to search Dr. Jeejeebhoy while the prisoner was fighting with Dr. Jeejeebhoy, witness thought it better to put what money he had in his pocket into his buggy which was standing at a little distance, witness then saw a Ramoosee and beckoned to him and gave him the money he had to put in his buggy. It was too late. Prisoner still persisted in demanding money from the witness; if not, he threatened witness and his friend that he should plunder them. In order to pacify him, witness and his friend told him to follow them that they would give him some money from a friend. They adopted this contrivance to make their escape. Prisoner followed them. Witness then drove on to the chowkey and reported the circumstance to the police. Prisoner would not leave hold of Dr. Jeejeebhoy's arm, prisoner was given into the charge of a European Constable.

The evidence of Dr. Maneckjee Aderjee was corroborated by Dr. Jeejeebhoy Bazonjee and Mr. Constable Shea.

The Magistrate said that the charge was clearly proved against the prisoner and fined him fifty rupees; in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Board for this day, Monday.

PLEA SIDE CAUSES OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

For Trial.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

40 Chuganbhoy Sunsookhboy trading, &c. *vs.* Jeyseeram Kessowram trading, &c. (Part heard.)

39 Khimjee Doongersey *vs.* Alexander Deuchar.

12 Sha Purbhoodass Moolchund *vs.* Thucker Khimjee Cawnjee.

14 Esmail bin Shumsoodeen and another, &c. *vs.* Goolabchund Motturam and others.

16 Foong Achoo otherwise called Thomas a Chinaman *vs.* Syed Mahomed Salian and another.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

5 Luckmichund Munnuram and others *vs.* Dhanmull Bhadurmull.

9 Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy *vs.* Madowrao Ragoonath and another.

11 Thomas Hays *vs.* Leeladhur Vussonjee.

13 Kessowjee Lalljee heir, &c. *vs.* Johareemull Dulsookroy carrying on business, &c.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 11th April 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Friday, 10*th April* 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Runsordass Canjee and Jugjeevanjee Cullianjee vs. Heemutram Kessreechund, trading in Bombay by means of his Moonim, Bedalseechund.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees, damages sustained by breach of contract on part of the defendant, in failing to deliver on the 30th of January 1863, ten bales of grey shirtings, each containing fifty pieces, at six rupees, fifteen annas per piece, the market value being at eight annas premium, per piece, on the above date, and whereby plaintiff had experienced a loss of that sum by the aforesaid breach of contract.

Mr. Cumrodeen Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leathes for the defendant.

Mr. Tyabjee stated the case as set forth in the summons, and called the following witnesses to prove the breach of contract.

Jugjeevanjee Cullianjee, the plaintiff stated, that he had entered into a verbal agreement to purchase the goods of the moonim of the defendant, and the price agreed was six rupees, fifteen annas per piece. A sample of the shirtings was given, and the numbers of the bales were copied from the defendant's books, and the agreement for the sale was concluded between him and the moonim. Plaintiff then concluded an agreement with the broker of one Dhunjee Dhurumsey to sell to his principal thirteen bales of similar goods, of which the ten bales bought of the defendant were to form a portion. The defendant had failed to deliver the goods and notice had then been served him that proceedings would be taken in default. To this notice, no reply had been received.

To Mr. Leathes.—There is no written agreement although witness asked for one. No one was present but the plaintiff and Beelakeechund when the agreement was made. The latter caused him to take the numbers down, when the sale was effected between them. There was no deposit paid at the time, as it is not usual to do so. The witness entered into an agreement, which was made in writing to supply Dhunjee Dhurumsey with the goods at Rs. 7-1-0 per piece. The defendant had refused to complete the sale on account of his having discovered that there was a rise in the price of cotton.

To the Court.—The goods were sold to the broker on account of Dhunjee Dhurumsey, the same day the agreement was entered into with the defendant. The broker went to the shop of the witness to buy the goods, and defendant had then promised him, on going to his shop, to supply him with them. He had then given the numbers of the bales to the broker and concluded the bargain with him. The goods had been debited to and credited by the purchaser, Dhurumsey.

Kapoorchund Kuppurchund, the broker before alluded to, said that he had agreed to purchase from plaintiff thirteen bales of grey shirtings at Rs. 7-1-0 per piece, on the 30th of January last, on behalf of one Dhunjee Dhurumsey. The plaintiff had supplied only three of the bales, but said he would get the ten others from a Marwaree. He (the witness) afterwards went to defendant to try to buy the same goods of him, when he was told that the goods were sold, but there was a dispute about them. Witness did not ask for the goods in the name of its principal, but for another person.

Dhunjee Dhurumsey said that he had made an agreement with the plaintiff, through his broker, the last witness to purchase thirteen bales of goods of him, but that only three bales out of the thirteen had been delivered. He had made a claim upon him for the non-delivery of these bales according to agreement, and had served him with a notice in the matter. The witness stated that he knew nothing of the transaction between his broker and the plaintiff till the bargain was struck. The plaintiff had agreed to pay him the money or deliver the goods.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leathes submitted that there was no case; there were no witnesses present, no contract drawn up, and no deposit paid when the alleged verbal contract was said to have been entered into; neither was there any one present on the occasion of the transaction with the broker, and no evidence as to the price of the goods.

His Honor said that as the case stood the plaintiff had positively sworn that a verbal agreement had been made, and as the evidence then was, the verdict would be for the plaintiff.

Beelakeechund Sooklan, the moonim of the plaintiff, positively swore that he did not enter into any such contract as that stated by the plaintiff. He had taken the numbers of the ten bales but no agreement had been concluded as to their purchase, on the contrary, although four bales had been previously sold to him at Rs. 6-15-0 per piece, witness positively refused to let him have any more at that price, upon which the plaintiff offered an annā or two more, but these terms were refused likewise. The witness admitted that Dhunjee Dhurumsey had once brought an action against him but he never had, neither was he in the habit of breaking his contracts.

Other witnesses having been called corroborated the evidence of the defendant.

His Honor said that there was no case for the plaintiff and on a title of evidence to support his claim and he should therefore return a verdit for the denfendant.

Mr. Leathes.—Costs?

His Honor.—Yes, I must certify for costs too.

Khuttree Hasson Buckhaee vs. Ora Jafferjee Adamjee.

THIS was an action to recover possession of a house or godown, assessed under No. 44, and situate at Bhoosaree Koliwara without the fort walls of Bombay.

Mr. Prentis appeared for the plaintiff.

Ora Jafferjee Adamjee, the defendant stated, that he had a verbal agreement to lease the house for five years. He had occupied the house for five months without entering into possession, and the plaintiff had asked him why he had not brought his goods, and he had replied that he had no confidence in the plaintiff and feared going to the expense of bringing his goods to the house and has the cost would be great, and then he might be ejected immediately from the premises. The plaintiff then took his oath he would give him a five years lease and he then took possession. He had since received notice to quit.

The defendant called two witnesses, who, he said, would prove that his statement was correct, that the plaintiff had verbally leased him the house for five years, but these witnesses positively declared they knew of no such agreement between the parties.

The plaintiff declared the defendant's tale to be utterly false.

His Honor said that the defendant had failed to prove any agreement that the house was leased him, and as monthly payments had been made, in absence of any agreement, and as notice to quit had been served upon the defendant, he should order him to deliver up possession within ten days.

Mr. Prentis applied for costs.

His Honor said that it had been decided by competent authority, that in such cases as the present, which were considered so very simple, he could not allow costs.

Verdict for plaintiff.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

Saturday, 11*th April* 1863.

Frederick Cooper vs. Henry Pearson.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine rupees, money alleged to be due by the defendant for the maintenance of his daughter, (as ordered by the late Senior Magistrate of Police) from the 10th September 1862 to the 28th February 1863, being five months and eighteen days, at Rs. 30 per month.

This case arose out of a judgment recently given by the Senior Magistrate of Police, in which the defendant was adjudged to pay Rs. 40 per month for his daughter's maintenance, upon which occasion the magistrate said that the plaintiff might seek to recover the arrears up to the 28th of February, by application to this Court. Through the mediation of Mr. Crawford, the late Senior Magistrate of Police, the defendant had paid into Court the sum of Rs. 30 per month as maintenance from the 10th of May 1862 up to the 10th of September, 1862, when he refused to pay any more. The full particulars of the case were reported in the *Gazette* of the 2nd March last, under the head of "Bombay Police Intelligence."

Mr. Keir appeared for the plaintiff.

The evidence in this case which occupied the greater part of the day was simply a recapitulation of the case, which has been already published. The main point elicited was in the evidence of the plaintiff himself, who stated that he had not paid the allowance under an agreement, but because he believed he was compelled by the Magistrate to do so. He entirely repudiated having paid the money except under compulsion.

The argument of Mr. Keir was to the effect that there was an implied contract in the defendant's acquiescence in the late Chief Magistrate's suggestion or order, or whatever it was, to pay thirty rupees monthly to the plaintiff, which had been done for four months, and until Mr. Crawford's departure to England. He did not believe there was any judicial order to that effect, but the implied contract of previous payment, and as defendant had ceased the payment without any notice, he thought his client was entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Nesserwanjee cited the case of *Shelton* vs. *Springett*, 11 C. B. 452, Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius, page 386, quoting the following passage:—"And it seems that the mere moral obligation arising from the relation of parent and child, does not, *per se*, afford any legal inference of a promise to pay a debt even for necessaries."

His Honor on reviewing the evidence said the plaintiff had failed to prove that he could recover, it being the law that a father is only liable where authority is actually given, or such authority implied. In C.B. report vol. XI. page 454 in the case of *Mortimore* vs. *Wright*, Lord Abingdon says; "In point of law a father who gives no authority, and enters into no contract, is no more liable for goods supplied to his son, than a brother or an uncle, or a mere stranger would be. From the moral obligation a parent is under to provide for his children, a jury is not unnaturally disposed to infer against him an admission of a liability in respect of claims upon his son on grounds which warrant no such inference in point of law. To that doctrine he said, "I entirely subscribe. If a father turns his son upon the world, the son's only resource, in the absence of anything to shew a contract, on the father's part, is, to apply to the parish, and then the proper steps will be taken to enforce the performance of the parent's legal duty. In the case quoted by Mr. Nesserwanjee of *Shelton* vs. *Springett*, 11 C. B. p. 453 that doctrine is entirely subscribed to by all the Judges." Again there is a case in Adolphus and Ellis Reports, p. 899-8, *Ellis Urmston vs. Thomas Newcomeg*. "Whether a father deserting his infant child be liable in assumpsit to a party who supplies the child with necessaries, no further proof of contract being given? No such action could be maintained, if the father had reasonable ground to suppose that the child was providedfor." This, however, is a very different case. The question was if there had been any contract or agreement. From the entire evidence, which he had carefully looked into, it was impossible to conclude there was an implied agreement, and it was quite clear the defendant had wished to get his daughter out of plaintiff's hands. His Honor concluded by saying that the order seemed to have been made in a way by compulsion, and that defendant did not agree to pay the money otherwise; he should therefore return a verdict for the defendant.

(BEFORE J. F. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Chanjee Bhicajee vs. Thakerbai widow.

This was an action brought to recover two rupees twelve annas, alleged to be due for house rent.

Mr. Pandurung for the plaintiff.

Mr. Shamrao Haritrimbakjee for the defendant.

Mr. Pandurung stated the case.

Mr. Shamro Haritrimbakjee said that his client was not a tenant, but was a mere lodger with her nephew, Ragu Anandrao, who occupied a room in the house, and therefore submitted that the defendant was entitled to a veridct.

Mr. Pandurung said the onus lay on the defendant, but upon it being shown by the defendant's advocate that unless a *prima facie* case was made, he could not be called on to make a defence, which the plaintiff failed in doing, his advocate at the suggestion of the Court elected a nonsuit.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

Changee Bhicajee vs. Govind Shimpy.

This was an action to recover a similar amount to the former.

Mr. Shamrao Haritrimbakjee for the defendant, stated that his client had rented a room and paid the rent to Rangu Keshow Bawa, and did not recognise the plaintiff as his landlord, that he was a mere stranger, and claimed rent neither in privity of contract, nor under a title paramount, whereas his client was bound under an express contract to pay rent to Rangu Bawa.—Verdict for defendant.

POONA.

SURELY a recommendation made by a high authority in the Post Office for the improvement of the working of the department, and repeated at intervals, ought to be attended to, and if practicable carried out. The Post Master General of Bombay has for nearly three years been advocating the establishment of sorting Post Offices attached to trains, so that letters and papers can be sorted on the journey, to save time. It is hardly necessary to say that this arrangement in England is a main instrument in the rapid despatch of letters achieved in that country. Why we cannot have it here, it is not easy to say.

When the English Mail arrives at Bombay close upon train hours, it is impossible to sort newspapers, and consequently those intended for the press do not always arrive though private letters do. This is a great annoyance, for the more important contents of newspapers brought to our office, for instance, are published to our station subscribers, and thus benefit many people. Yet, with all the attention which the Post Office shows to the requirements of the press, it is impossible to prevent this occurring, because there is no time to sort the papers at Bombay. It has happed to us twice recently. We would strongly recommend Government to carry out Dr. Impey's suggestion of sorting Post Offices on the railway.—*Observer, April* 11.

THE entertainment to Mr. C. R. Ovans, announced in our last issue, came off in due course. Several Sirdars of the Deccan were present on the occasion. Mr. Karo Luximon in his speech stated that Mr. Ovans has been in the Deccan for these last five years, and latterly he had taken great pains in the welfare of the people. Mr. Ovans had caused roads to be made, near Bhore Ghaut, Patus, and at Khoordie Warree. Several libraries were opened in this Zillah; and lastly the boarding school now established in Chowdrie's Warra; and every one present wished Mr. Ovans a safe journey to his native land. After this pan-soopares, attar, flowers &c., were distributed, and the company dispersed. Mr. Ovans will leave for Bombay by to-night's train to proceed to England.—*Id.*

A QUADRILLE party was given by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Wanoorie, on the evening of the 8th instant. The ballroom was tastefully decorated with evergreens, &c.; and a plentiful supply of refreshments of every description was provided for the company.

The ball opened with the 1st set of Paine's Quadrilles. Dancing was kept up until a late or rather early hour next morning. The whole affair went off well, and great praise is due to those who had the arrangement or management. The ball concluded with a short speech from a 'young Collegian' in which he proposed the health, happiness, &c. of the officers of the Royal Artillery for their attendance and patronage, with 'three times three.'—*Id.*

WE understand that Mr. Moroba Canoba, the acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, has precluded vakeels from defending the cause of Poonaites who happen to be defendants in a case. We are not aware on what authority this worth

states, on official authority, that instead of taking the legal course, and making the burden fall equally on all Poles, the Government ordered, in the first instance, that the whole conscription should be levied on the towns in which it "considered the spirit of insurrection chiefly to prevail." But this was not all. It was not only ordered that all the conscripts should be taken from the towns, but also "from certain lists of names which were supplied by the police." "The persons contained in those lists, without trial or examination, were to be presumed to be guilty of disloyalty, and were ordered to be seized and carried away to serve as soldiers, though they were not fairly liable to be placed on the list of conscripts."

Thus we have from the most authentic sources a confirmation of the statements which have been made in the public press. These barbarities, which at first might naturally be heard of with the same incredulity with which men received the description of the Neapolitan prisons, can now no longer be looked upon as even highly coloured by popular narration. They are strictly true in all their dreadful details. The ambuscades of the night of the 21st of January roused Poland from one end to the other. The whole class which knew itself to be doomed, the whole body of young men who feared to be sacrificed to public tyranny or private hatred, at once fled from the towns and began the rebellion. By an act of treachery unprecedented in the present age the Russian Government has lighted up a fire which is extending itself far and wide through all the provinces of what a hundred years ago was Poland.

But if the Russian Government deserves the reprobation of Christian Europe, what language of scorn is too severe for the Prussian King and his Ministers? It now appears that not only does the Convention allow the Russian troops to pursue the Polish bands on Prussian soil, but that the Prussian troops have actually been employed in seizing the fugitives who shot the hospitality of their country, and handing them over to their Russian oppressors. Whatever may be our hostility to the bear, there is no doubt of our feeling towards the jackal. Lord Russel certainly spoke in the very mildest terms to the Prussian Ambassador when he said that "the Prussian Government, by taking any share in the suppression of the insurrection, does in some way make itself responsible after the fact for the measures of conscription that have been adopted." Lord Malmesbury also, in the name of the Opposition, felt it necessary to condemn the extraordinary conduct of the Prussian King. Indeed, it was impossible that in a free country there could be any difference of opinion on an act which could never have been committed by a humane and manly Sovereign.

Though we have no wish to breed disquiet in Europe, yet we cannot refrain from pointing with satisfaction to the deep sympathy which begins to be felt in France for these unhappy Poles. The French are not so much accustomed to political demonstrations as they were in former times; society leaves the affairs of Europe to the Emperor, and the press seldom speaks without the word being given by some one above. But, whether the inspiration in this case has come from above or from the heart of the people, there is an ever deepening cry of indignation against the proceedings of the two Nothern Sovereigns. To the feeling of his subjects it is pretty certain that the Emperor will give diplomatic expression. It is said that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been instructed to write a despatch to Berlin stating the dissatisfaction of the French Government at the Convention for the surrender of Polish fugitives. In this matter the Governments of England and France will be completely in unison, and it is to be hoped that Austria, which, unless report flatters her, has taken a most dignified course and refused all co-operation with the Czar, will join the cause of humanity and justice. It may be that the anger of his own subjects will bring King William to reason—and of this there are already signs—but we think that nothing short of a strong European remonstrance will put an end to the misdeeds of the Russian Government in Poland.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, March 16.)

ANOTHER foreign government is about to re-enter the market as a borrower. The capitalists of Europe have for some days past been looking for the official announcement of the proposals for another large Italian loan. Public feeling seems to be favourable to this operation, and it is generally recognised that its success is merely a question of the price to be asked. In all transactions of the kind, the state of the credit of a borrowing country is readily tested by reference to the position in the market of its existing securities. It is only where a borrower who has never applied to us before makes his appearance that hesitation is occasionally observable. Now, for some time past the market has placed on record its opinion that, under existing circumstances, the value of an Italian Five per Cent. stock is about 70 per cent. Here is at once a guide to the financiers who are engaged in preparing the new loan. They know well enough that if they were to ask 75 per cent. for the new stock everybody would laugh at them, and that if they were to offer it at 65 there would be a tremendous rush for it. All they have to do, therefore, guided by this light, is to fix the price at the highest point consistent with the success of the affair. In other words, having a due regard to their own profit, and to the credit of the borrowing government, they have to get out of the public as much as they can, yet without running a risk of repelling them by cutting down too closely that margin of probable profit which forms the only inducement to the public to put their hands into their pockets. In many instances the event has shown that foreign governments or their agents have been unwisely selfish and greedy in these transactions, and subscribers who have made a loss instead of the expected profit have been driven to wish that they had kept aloof altogether. This was the case for example, with the last Italian loan, which was taken to a very large extent on speculation in France, and, on the happening of several adverse circumstances, entailed serious loss upon many of the original holders. It is certainly the wiser plan, in the long run, to bring out loans at such a price as shall result in gain to all concerned, and make the subscribers look with eagerness for the next appearance of the same borrower. But this appears to be a secret which Ministers of Finance have yet to learn. We hope it will not be found that the competition for the coming loan at Turin amongst the larger capitalists has had the effect of running up the price so high as to make the public regard the affair with comparative indifference. That the loan will be placed there seems no reason to doubt, especially considering the powerful nature of the combination that has been formed for its support, and the resources of the numerous markets over which it will be spread. The only question appears to be—will it yield much profit to the subscribers?

It must be admitted that 70 per cent. (which, in round numbers, will probably be about the price of the new loan) seems low for the five per cent. stock of a power which now occupies a front rank amongst European monarchies. At 70 a five per cent. stock yields fully 7¼ per cent, per annum on the money invested. This is, it is almost needless to say, much more than can be obtained from good securities at home, more than double the rate yielded by an investment in the English government funds, and considerably more than can be got from most kinds of accredited foreign stocks. We can well imagine the public arguing, that if Russian Five per Cents. are worth 95, Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 92, Dutch Four per Cents. 102, Moorish Five per Cents. 94, and the new Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 87, the Five per Cent stock of the Kingdom of Italy is really cheap at 70. Relatively to the stocks we have mentioned there is no doubt it is cheap, but there is a special reason for this cheapness, arising out of the inexorable law of supply and demand. Italian securities and Italian credit are cheap in the market because no other country in the world has of late years created new securities, or hypothecated the national credit, so rapidly or so heavily as Italy has done. To a great extent this arises, no doubt, from the necessities of her position, and of her successful leap into her present commanding attitude amongst the nations of Europe. Such a revolution could not be accomplished without a great cost, even in a pecuniary sense. Moreover, when this position was gained the task of reorganization was only beginning. Works of public improvement had to be inaugurated promptly and simultaneously in several parts of the kingdom, particularly railways, the value of which to Italy can scarcely be overrated, because they at once stimulate trade, facilitate the repression of intestine factions, and add greatly to the military strength of the Government, as against the only real enemy it possesses in Europe. In a backward country like Italy a great deal had to be done at once, and capitalists would not rally to her support unless the Government pledged its credit in aid of private enterprise. This is the reason why the markets of Europe have been deluged with Italian securities of all kinds. The pressure upon the credit of the Government has been the more severe because during the period of revolution and of transition to a happier order of things, not only has the elasticity of the revenue been impaired, but the cost of the military and civil establishments has enormously increased. It is satisfactory to remark that in this latter point the pruning knife is now being used vigorously. The Turin Government may rest assured that there is no surer road then this to the confidence of capitalists. Its creditors, home and foreign, want to see, as soon as possible, the era of extraordinary budgets ended, and the gap between expenditure and income bridged over. In face of the continuance of the knotty questions of Rome and Venice, there is room to believe that further large creations of Italian stock will yet take place, and this is certainly a reason why the Government should omit no opportunity of aiding its credit by retrenching wherever it can. The effect of the Roman and Venetian questions may be traced in the present valuation of Italian Five per Cents. at so low a price as 70. The markets of Europe are now, so to speak, "discounting" the difficulties—financial and political—which they foresee Italy must go through before the kingdom will be consolidated into one compact whole. Had this been accomplished, and were the Government, relieved from fear of foreign aggression, able to devote all its energies to retrenchment, reform, and development of the great internal resources of the country, it is perhaps not too much to expect that the price of Italian Five per Cents. would range nearer 90 than 70. These are a few of the points which investors have to weigh. On the one hand they have to consider the probability of continued issues of fresh stock, and on the other the prospect of an ultimate rise in Italian credit as soon as the new kingdom shall have been consolidated and its revenue and trade developed. In considering this subject it may not be amiss to bear in mind, that if Italian Five per Cents are now at 70, the old Neapolitan Five per Cents, were for years maintained at 110 to 115 per cent. Nothing could show more clearly than this comparison the effects of a large creation of new stock; the Neapolitan Five per Cent. debt was of small amount, whereas considerable additions are made every year to the debt of Italy. Let these additions cease, and Italian credit would take a very different rank from that which it now holds.

There is, however, one means by which the financial arrangements of the Government may be promoted and its credit improved, even under present circumstances. It is a topic of general remark that the financial department at Turin seems to want a guiding head. Why else is the credit of the Government frittered away in such a multiplicity of competing securities? Investors who think well of Italian stocks hesitate because they know not how many forms the liability of the Government may take, or how soon the market may be surfeited by some new supply, before the previous one is cleared off. Even now the coming Government loan has been forestalled by the offer of a large amount of bonds of the Southern Railway Company, and by the issue of the Italian Irrigation Company's loan of 1,000,000*l.* Both these loans depend upon the Government, inasmuch as both companies enjoy the direct aid of the State; yet the general arrangements are so badly framed, that the important financial transaction which the Government has now in hand is impeded by the competition of other borrowers. It is said that one or two additional and important Italian projects, likewise enjoying Government subventions or other aid, have merely been distanced for the moment in the race, their authors having had it in contemplation to get into the market in advance of the Government loan. These are not by any means the first instances of the sort, and the time has arrived when, for its own credit's sake, the Italian Government may be counselled to observe moderation, and to establish an organized plan in the issue of its securities. The market is evidently well disposed, but needs an occasional respite. When railway, irrigation, and government bonds, all looking to the State for the payment of their respective interest, are thrown upon the market simultaneously, the credit of the country cannot fail to suffer, if only from the hesitation and bewilderment which so ill-ordered a system produces in the mind of the monied public. A financial dictator, prepared to frame and enforce a comprehensive plan, seems to be wanted at Turin even more than at Vienna or Paris.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(From the Times, March 19.)

ONE of those gunnery experiments which upset all our theories as to the invulnerability of our iron-clad vessels occupied the whole of Tuesday last at Shoeburyness. There was an unusually large muster of official and scientific visitors. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarence Paget, and the Lords of the Admiralty were present, with Lord De Grey, from the War-office, attended by General Tulloh, as Deputy-Inspector of Ordnance. The members of the Ordnance Select Committee, with the members of the Iron Plate Committee, were also on the ground, with Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Lynall Thomas, Mr. John Penn, and a great many naval and military officers, civil engineers, and others interested in ascertaining whether plates can be produced that will keep out any shot, or whether ordnance can be made of such calibre and strength as will smash any plates that can be opposed to it.

The experiments were arranged to elucidate as much as possible both points in dispute, the guns used being the old smooth-bore 68-pounder, Sir William Armstrong's 110-pounder service gun, with special steel shot cut down at the base to reduce them to 65lb. weight, Sir William's 300-pounder muzzle-loading rifled shunt gun, Mr. Whitworth's muzzle-loading 150-pounder or 7-inch gun, and Mr. Lynall Thomas's 9-inch or 300-pounder rifled muzzle-loading gun. Both these latter were made by Colonel Anderson, at Woolwich, on the built-up, coil principle adopted by William Armstrong, and both were admirable specimens of workmanship, though before the experiments commenced Mr. Whitworth's gun was found to have a crack or flaw in the centre steel tube round which the coils of wrought iron are wound and welded in the course of manufacture. This defect prevented its being used in the course of the experiments except for one discharge with a live shell. Mr. Thomas's gun was an enormous piece of ordnance, nearly 18ft. long, weighing 16 tons, and with a thickness of 17in. of metal round the powder chamber at the breech. Though nominally a 300-pounder, this gun is claimed to be capable of throwing projectiles of various forms and weights from 250lb. up to 410lb. Sir William's 300-pounder weighs less than 12 tons, and was the same short, powerful piece we have already described in our account of previous trials on this ground. The plates against which this gun and the various array of ordnance was directed, at a distance of 200 yards, were bolted up into a target about 12ft. square, the upper plate being 2½in. thick, the middle one 7½in., and the lower plate 6½in. On the right side these plates were backed with 10in. thick of solid teak, behind which again, as representing the skin of an armour ship, were plates of iron, one of 1in. thick and one of 1½in. thick, which were fastened on the usual upright ribs of wrought iron. The other half of the target was fastened to the iron ribs, but had no teak backing or inner iron skin. It must be borne in mind, however, that the upper plate of 5½ inches, though nominally representing a section of the side of our improved armour ships of the Minotaur, Northumberland, and Agincourt class, was in reality infinitely stronger than any, the former vessels having only a lining of 9in. of teak, with an iron skin of five-eighths of an inch in thickness; whereas, as we have said, these plates were lined with 10in. of teak and 2½in. of iron in two plates inside all. The armour plates were made and rolled by Mr. Brown, of Sheffield, and, as the result proved, were beyond all doubt the finest specimens of plates, whether rolled or hammered, which have ever been tested at Shoeburyness.

Colonel Taylor conducted the experiments, the arrangements for firing, &c., as usual, being under the care of Captain Alderson. The first shots, three in number, were fired from the old smooth-bore 68-pounder with the usual service charge of 16lb. of powder. These were directed against the 5½, 6½, and 7½inch plates, and were immediately followed by three shots from Sir William's 110-pounder, loaded with special steel projectiles, weighing 65½lb., and fired with the same service charge as the 68-pounder before 68. The result of this experiment proved the inutility, not to say folly, of having comparative trials of rifled guns at so short a range as 200 yards. All experiments at Shoeburyness go to prove that between the best and the worst forms of rifling, as between the best forms of rifling and the oldest smooth-bore, there is scarcely any appreciable difference in the damage done to the plates when both guns are loaded with the same weight of projectile and fired with the same charge of power; and there was no exception worth speaking of to the rule in this instance. Where the 68-pounders had struck the indentation varied from 2½-in. to 3-in. in depth; where the steel shot of Armstrong's had hit, the mark was in one case deeper, and the plate showed a just perceptible crack about 8-in. long, though apparently of very trifling of depth. And this was the worst. The most careful examination failed to discover any mark on the back of the target—even as much as a disturbance of the paint upon the rivets—to show that it had been hit at all. All competing artilleryists at Shoeburyness, in whatever else they may differ, seem to agree that the range for testing the powers of rifled guns should certainly not be less than 1,000 yards, at which distance the force of smooth bore projectiles would be reduced one-half, while the rifled shot would be flying at their greatest impetus.

The next shot was fired from Sir William's 300-pounder, loaded with a conical steel shot of 296lb. weight, and fired with 45lb. of powder. This tremendous missile struck with a velocity of 1,298 feet per second full upon the centre of the 7½-inch plate, where it was backed, driving in a circular piece of iron 10-in. in diameter quite through the plate, bending in the whole plate itself to a depth of an inch and a half, and buckling its ends outwards more than an inch. The massive wrought iron girder which crosses the whole back of the target horizontally was bent out and broken in several places, as were also the inner ribs, the 2½-in. skin was bulged and cracked, the rivet heads loosened, and many knocked off altogether. The examination showed that the target, as a target, had received a most serious shake, though, from the wonderfully good quality of the iron, there was little of actual fracture or cracking except in the spot on which the shot itself had struck, where the whole 7½-inch piece was driven in, and only held in place apparently by the wooden backing. Had the object struck been a ship's side, the damage would have caused a most serious leakage, and one or two more such rough visitations anywhere near about the same spot would have sufficed to sink her outright. It is hardly possible, however, to institute comparisons between any armour-clads yet known or thought of and this target, as no-sea-going vessel could possibly carry the masses of iron that were here fired at, though a floating battery might. This last steel shot rebounded from the target, and when examined showed less signs of damage than any bolt that has yet been fixed during the long course of experiments on these ranges.

The next shot gave a marked success to Sir William. It was from the 300 pounder, loaded with a cast-iron shell weighing 286 lb., and charged with 11lb. of powder. This was fired with the usual 45lb. charge, and struck full in the centre of the 5½in. backed plate with a velocity of 1,330ft. per second. It shattered its way completely through it, leaving a rough round hole about 10in. in diameter, and then burst in the inside, blowing the teak to minute fragments, setting it on fire, breaking off many of the rivet heads, and tearing the inner skins of iron, 2½in. thick, into rough shredded gaps as if they had been so much cardboard. When water had been procured and the fire in the wood extinguished, it was seen at a glance that the question of the resistance which our newest and strongest iron frigates would be able to offer to such ordnance was settled in the most unpleasant manner. The strongest iron clads we have yet built or are building would, as regards ultimate destruction, be almost as vulnerable as wood to such artillery. Even now, backed up as the target was with 2½ inches of iron inside all, it was penetrated, broken, and torn in such a manner as to render the sinking of the ship that received the blow a matter of certainty, while, had such a shell struck the Warrior amidships near the water-line, it must have blown such a hole in her side as nothing could ever have remedied in action. By the side of the target was a powerful partition of wooden beams, and an examination of this after the shell had exploded gave terrible proofs of its destructive powers. There was scarcely a square inch of its whole surface that was not deeply penetrated with fragments of the shell of all shapes and sizes, from 1lb. weight or more to ragged particles as minute as small shot. Men standing near where this partition stood would not only have been killed, but torn to pieces. Altogether, this shell, both for penetration and awfully destructive effects on bursting, was the most successful that has yet been fired against armour-plates of any kind.

Mr. Whitworth's 150-pounder was next tried, loaded with a steel flat-headed shell of 151 lb. weight, with a bursting charge of 6lb. of powder, fired from the gun with 25lb. of powder. This shell struck within about five inches of the spot where Sir William's had struck and burst, and destroyed the teak backing. The Whitworth shell passed quite through the plate and burst among the *debris* of splinters behind. Apparently, most of its charge must have escaped from the front of the target. Certainly the explosion made not the least perceptible addition to the damage already inflicted by Sir William, nor did it even set the timber on fire, though from the smoke that hung about, it was at the moment thought it had done so. It was a pity for many reasons that the shot was directed so close to the mischief done before that there was virtually no backing on which to show what effect it really did accomplish. As it was it was impossible to say more than that it did no further harm than apparently was there before it came, and the hole in the plate was of the small, clean-cut, punched kind, so suggestive of easy plugging, even with the most destructive of Mr. Whitworth's missiles. It was claimed by his many supporters present that he had as effectually gone through the plate with a 156lb. shell and 25lb. of powder as Sir William had with his 296lb. shell and 45lb. of powder. This was quite true, though it proves nothing more than that it is very much easier to make a small hole in an iron plate than a large one.

From the flaw in the breech of the gun we have already mentioned no further trials were made with this piece, and Mr. Lynall Thomas's gun was the next competitor. Unfortunately, from some mistake the gun was not well pointed, and its first 330lb. shot missed the target altogether, and struck the ground on the left, passing through a bank of earth, and then flying off to the right upwards into the air over the river with a whirring scream that was almost terrible to listen to. In its passage it gave a good notion of its tremendous force when it touched the ground, scattering the earth into the air in a dense black cloud, almost as if a deep laid mine had been sprung beneath. The next shot, weighing 307lb., and fired with a 50lb. charge of powder, struck the hollow part of the target, where it was 7½ inches thick, and what is termed "dished it," or bent the plate, but, as was remarked upon the ground, for a projectile of such weight, propelled by such a charge of powder, it effected no commensurate damage. The third shot was more successful. It was a steel projectile of 330lb. weight, fired with the same charge. It struck on the edge of the 7½ inch plate—its weakest part, and made a broken indentation to the depth of 10½ inches, sufficient to establish a most alarming leak in the side of any vessel. The terminal velocities of both these last shots were lower than any fired, which was attributed to what is believed to be the excessive pitch in the mode of ribbed rifling adopted by Mr. Thomas. The whole effect of this piece, considering its great length of barrel and force of charge, did not realize the expectations formed of its capabilities in the morning. It is, however, but fair to state that Mr. Thomas was quite satisfied with its performance, and expressed himself confident of being able to pierce any part of the target on the nex trial.

Sir William Armstrong then fired his 300-pounder with an ordinary cast-iron round shot, weighing 144lb., with a charge of 45lb. of powder. The terminal velocity with which this struck the 7½ inch plate on the unbacked portion was the highest attained—no less than 1,636 feet a second—and almost in exact proportion to its velocity was the damage it inflicted. Not only was its indent larger and deeper than any shot that had gone before, but on the inner side it broke the plate both vertically and horizontally, leaving a cruciform tear nearly two inches wide at the openings, besides shaking the target to its very foundations. This shot and the steel projectile of Mr. Thomas had, in fact, so damaged the whole of the massive structure, both in its plates and fastenings, that further experiments became almost useless. The iron, even where most torn, held together in a manner that was really wonderful, but Mr. Thomas had knocked off several of the massive screw bolt heads, and the effect of the entire day's work had been to so bend the plates and destroy the backing that there was really no part left that afforded the means of a fair test of resistance, while it was evident that a few more shots like the last might bring the whole mass to the ground. The firing, therefore, was discontinued, leaving the honours of successful attack beyond all question with Sir William Armstrong's shot and shell.

The practical results elicited by the day's experiments seem to be these—that iron plates of 7½ inches, or greater thickness, can be produced with as much perfection as to quality and strength as those of 4 inches; secondly, that we have already got guns the fire of which our strongest armour-clads could not face and float for ten minutes. A steam floating battery for harbour duty, but capable of passing from port to port, might be safely covered with 12-inch plate, and, armed with four of the 300-pounders with which Sir William did such tremendous mischief on Tuesday, would be as much an over-match and object of terror to the strongest armour-ships as armour-ships are now to wooden ones. To guard against the possible visits of such craft from any part of the Channel to our arsenals and dock-yards, it is evident that guns for land and harbour service, at least, must be increased to even greater than their present colossal proportions. Not a gunner since Sir William astonished and almost alarmed the old school of artillerists by appearing at Shoebury with a 300 pounder. Yet 300-pounders, are, to say the least, not uncommon now, and Sir William, again leading the way, has made a 600-pounder, weighing 24 tons, throwing a rifled ball of 600 lb., or a shell of 590 lb., to hold a 25 lb. bursting charge of powder. This gigantic piece of ordnance will be tried at Shoeburyness in the course of a month, with a certainty of smashing to fragments any plates yet forged or rolled, and before 12 months are out we shall see one at least, if not more, 1,000-pounder guns of the same kind. These are the ordnance that every day's experience shows we shall really want for our sea forts, breakwater heads, mouths of harbours, and banks of important rivers,—guns that can send their shells through the thickest plates we can make in England (and thicker ones are never likely to come to us from abroad),—guns that can smash armour of such weight as even harbour-duty vessels could not be made to float with. Not till we have such guns as these can we consider ourselves safe, in case of war with any naval Continental Power, from the slow-steaming, half-sunken 10 or 12-inch plated floating batteries which would otherwise be sure, in calm weather, to come crawling along our coast from dock to dock and arsenal to arsenal, alike defying and destroying all.

Business Announcements.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, E. 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [e.c.c and F. & C.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,
Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret

J. B. Ducaule	.....	Rs.	18 per doz.
Claret, ditto	.....	„	12 do.
Brandy, ditto	.....	„	18 do.
Do. ditto	.....	„	14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	.....	„	34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	.....	„	24 do.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire-arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knives, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsmen made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times, Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs, as the premises are on the way to, and from the practising ground near the Veland.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort, work or orders may be sent or left at Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN'S, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash on receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills Tardeo.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study is designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or assuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla..... „	9 22	9 29	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55½	Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTTOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ..... „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kuljgaum ..... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee ..... „	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257½	Mussawud ..... „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
259½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

		A.M.	P.M.									
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel..... „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
62½	Dyolee ..... „	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.									
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowiee ..... „	4 55	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkalia ..... „	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum..... „	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... „	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173½	Bayla ..... „	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... „	...	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ..... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		Noon.										
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... „	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marlieh ..... „	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... „	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... „	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... „	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ..... „	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal..... „	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patas ..... „	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kherigaum ..... „	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... „	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M. 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... „	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... „	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... „	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... „	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.				
	CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
213½	Dyolee ..... „	3 41	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel..... „	4 10	3 5	7